

--CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

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This application is a continuation of application Serial No. 09/043,534 filed on March 20, 1998, which is a national stage application under 35 USC 371 of international application No. PCT/JP95/01886 filed on September 20, 1995.--

Delete the paragraph on page 2, lines 9-13, and replace it with the following replacement paragraph:

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--The image display having such a TFT liquid crystal display is described, for example, in S. Kaneko, "Color TFT Liquid Crystal Display", Journal of the Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers of Japan, Vol. 78, No. 7, pp. 662-667, July 1995 (in Japanese).--

Delete the paragraph on page 3, lines 19-22, and replace it with the following replacement paragraph:

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--The image display having the ferroelectric liquid crystal display is described, for example, in Y. Inaba et al., "Ferroelectric LCD", Journal of the Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers of Japan, Vol. 78, No. 7, pp. 676-679, July 1995 (in Japanese).--

Delete the paragraph on page 3, line 24, through page 4, line 9, and replace it with the following replacement paragraph:

94 --According to the first conventional technique, all of the display pixels are rewritten every frame. Since the number of display pixels are as small as, for example, about (640 × 480), it is not so difficult. However, in order to realize a high picture quality image display in which the number of display pixels is (thousands × thousands), a rewriting speed of the display pixels is increased by one order of magnitude. It is therefore difficult to realize the display by using the rewriting operation of the first conventional technique.--

Delete the paragraph on page 8, line 16, through page 9, line 21, and replace it with the following replacement paragraph:

95 --Fig. 2 is a diagram showing the internal construction of the display pixel array 18. Display pixels are arranged in a matrix state in a display pixel area 53. Each pixel is constructed by a TN liquid crystal capacitor 49, a TFT switch 48 connected to the TN liquid crystal capacitor 49, and an AND gate circuit 47 for driving the gate of the TFT switch 48. The AND gate circuit 47 and the TFT switch 48 are formed by a CMOS process of a poly-Si TFT. The other terminal of the TFT switch 48 is connected to a signal line 45 and input terminals of the AND gate circuit 47 are connected to a vertical direction gate selection line 50 and a horizontal direction gate selection line 46 in the row and column directions,

respectively. A moving image signal output circuit 43 and a still image signal output circuit 41 are connected to the signal line 45. A moving image vertical direction selecting circuit 52 and a still image vertical direction selecting circuit 51 are connected to the vertical direction gate selection line 50. A moving image horizontal direction selecting circuit 44 and a still image horizontal direction selecting circuit 42 are connected to the horizontal direction gate selection line 46. The moving image signal output circuit 43, the still image signal output circuit 41, the moving image vertical direction selecting circuit 52, the still image vertical direction selecting circuit 51, the moving image horizontal direction selecting circuit 44, and the still image horizontal direction selecting circuit 42 are connected to the write signal generating circuit 17.--

Delete the paragraph on page 19, lines 11-16, and replace it with the following replacement paragraph:

--According to the embodiments, the image display having high picture quality of hundreds of dots/inch which is about the same as that of a printed matter and (thousands × thousands) display pixels can be realized without hardly increasing the rewriting speed of the display pixels.--